

Western Carolinian.

BY JOHN BEARD, JR.

It is even wise to abstain from laws which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of Legislation is especially seen in granting laws on contested Dr. Channing.

[PUBLISHED WEEKLY.]

Vol. XVI.

Salisbury, Rowan County, (N. C.) Monday, December 30, 1833.

No. 708.

STATE CURRENCY.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BANKS & THE CURRENCY.

House of Commons of North Carolina,
MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1833.

The Joint Select Committee on Currency and Banks, have had the subject under consideration, and REPORT :

That, in the opinion of the committee, the present condition of the currency of the State loudly calls for the prompt action of the Legislature. It may almost be said that the State, at this time, is destitute of a circulating medium : it has scarcely any of its own, and of that which our people are compelled to employ, there is a deficiency in quantity and quality.

This state of things is altogether owing to the circumstance of the existing Banks now winding up their business, collecting their debts, and withdrawing their notes from circulation. The stockholders in these institutions consider this necessary, since, after December next, they are restricted by law from doing any new business.

Nothing ever more powerfully disturbs the business of a community, and affects its prosperity, than a rapid and continued reduction of the general currency. It brings embarrassments on the people, destroys confidence in credit, checks trade, and invariably depresses the prices of labor and property. We have seen, if, at any time, in other States, a reduction of 10 or 15 per cent. takes place in the amount of the currency, it is followed by bankruptcies and distress. Can it be a matter of wonder, then, that there should be a stagnation of business in North Carolina, that industry should be paralyzed, and the energies of our people depressed, when we consider what a great reduction our currency has undergone during the past few years? The wonder is, how our people have sustained themselves as well as they have, under this severe operation.

Mr. Crawford, in his report of 1829, while Secretary of the Treasury, mentions an extraordinary fact, that from 1815 to 1819, a period of little more than four years, a reduction of 59 per cent. took place in the circulating medium of the country ; which, in his opinion, fully accounted for the unparalleled pressure then experienced throughout the Union. It is well known that, in this reduction, the Bank paper of North Carolina, in common with that of all the other States, bore its part. The lowest point of depression was then reached in the most of the other States, and since then their circulation has been gradually increasing in amount. Not so in North Carolina. The reduction with us has continued to go on, and the consequent effects have continued to be felt.

The official returns of the Banks in this State, will show the progress of this diminution. The amount of their notes in circulation was, in 1825, \$3,052,657; in 1830, \$1,216,060.

No returns of the present year have been received, of later dates than June and July. From these, however, it appears that the reduction is still going on, and, as the Banks wind up, must continue to go on. Probably, at this time, the whole amount of notes in circulation falls short of one million of dollars ; while the debt due to these Banks, alone, is considerably more than two millions. It must be recollect, too, that the branch of the United States Bank in this State, constrained by circumstances, has ceased to make any further discounts ; while it goes on collecting its debts against our citizens to the amount of nearly another million of dollars. What amount of notes it may have in circulation in North Carolina, we have no means of ascertaining, though it is believed that the amount is considerably less than its debt, inasmuch as the notes of the United States Bank have always rather conducted the exchanges with the North than composed a part of the circulating medium of the State. What makes this state of things still worse, is, that neither of the Banks in the State will receive, in payment of their debts, the notes of Virginia, South Carolina, or Georgia, which now constitute the largest portion of our circulating medium. The consequence is, that debtors to the Banks have often times to pay a premium of 2 to 4 per cent. to obtain such descriptions of money, as will be received in the Banks ; which, added to the regular Bank interest, subjects the debtor to the payment of an interest, varying, as the case may be, from 8 to 10 per cent.

Owing to this state of things, at no former period in our history has the condition of North Carolina presented so depressed an aspect. We know that there are other causes ; but we believe this to be one of the main ones. Besides the evils already alluded to, we may mention, as another consequence, the tide of emigration which is now setting to the South and West from our borders. Many of our most intelligent, wealthy, and enterprising citizens have already gone, or are preparing to go, all who go, take from us wealth, capital and enterprise, and, what is worse, prepare the way for others to follow ; thus un-

ring our population, and turning their minds from improvements at home, to the advantages of the new States. The committee believe that a restoration of a sound circulating medium, commensurate with the wants of the community, will contribute much towards reviving trade, awakening the enterprise of our citizens, and, as a necessary consequence, lead on the public mind to ameliorations in our moral and physical condition. Under these views of the subject, we unite in the opinion, that this Legislature ought not to adjourn without the establishment of a Bank or Banks, of some character or other.

Having arrived at this conclusion, the next points of inquiry that present themselves for consideration, are,

1st. What amount of banking capital is necessary to supply the wants of the people of North Carolina?

2d. What shall be the character of the Bank or Banks to be established?

First, as to the amount of capital that may be necessary. The amount of banking capital needed for the State depends on a mount of circulating medium that may be requisite to conduct the business and facilitate the exchanges of the community ; for to preserve a sound condition, the one must bear a certain proportion to the other.

Whatever may be the character of the Bank to be established, its specie should be such as to enable it at all times promptly to redeem with specie its notes, whenever offered for payment. Without this, the currency cannot be sound. Paper bills have no intrinsic value of their own, and are only valuable as the representative of gold or silver, which, every where and always, have an intrinsic value. The first requisite, therefore, of a good paper currency is its instantaneous convertibility into gold and silver, and this is one of the main checks to over-issue by the Banks.

In estimating the amount of banking capital necessary for the business of our State, and competent to ensure a sound currency, the Committee have kept in view our peculiar circumstances. North Carolina, though the fifth State in the Union in point of population, is not the fifth in the extent of her commerce and trade. Our population is mostly agricultural, and it is known that an agricultural population requires less currency to effect its exchanges than one more commercial. A portion of our population, too, is of a character to require a less use of money than the laborers of the Northern States. These facts bring us to the conclusion, that we do not require as large a banking capital as several of the other States, possessing a much less population. Coming to a conclusion, from a variety of data not necessary here to spread out, the Committee believe that a capital of from two and half to three millions of dollars will be sufficient to meet, at least the present wants of North Carolina ; and they accordingly recommend this amount to the consideration of the Legislature.

Secondly. The inquiry yet remaining to be made is—What shall be the character of the Bank or Banks to be established?

A majority of the Committee believe that correct policy requires the establishment of a Bank, the funds of which shall be exclusively owned by, and the profits to go to, the State, and to be managed by a corporation created for the purpose, with specific powers and liabilities. We deem it our duty to present our reasons in favor of this measure, and briefly to notice the objections to it.

The first reason we advance in favor of this Bank, is, that, in our opinion, it is the best means we can adopt to restore a sound circulating medium to the State. The notes of an institution owned by the State will be received with more confidence than those of private corporations.

In a Bank owned by individuals, the notes obtain currency alone from the supposed sufficiency of the capital, under good management, to redeem them ; but, in a Bank owned by the State, in addition to this, the character of the State will ensure public confidence, and give undoubted credit.

Individual corporations, in the management of their Banks, look alone to their own interest. They go into business for the sole purpose of making money ; and, therefore, whatever measure is calculated to accomplish this object, they are sure to adopt, regardless of its effects on the community.

A sound currency is to them a secondary consideration, and is only kept in view so far as it is their interest to do so. We have seen instances in our own State, where Bank corporations have, by their measures, depreciated their own notes, and then privately gone into market with specie funds, and bought them up at a large discount.

On the other hand, the primary object of a State Bank is to give sound currency to the people, and to make profits is only the secondary consideration.

If the State institution gives a sound currency to the community, it gains a great object, though it may fail in making large profits ; but if it can do both, then the measure stands recommended with double force. We believe it will do both ; and, therefore, we recommend a State Bank in the second place as a measure of Finance.

All banking is a species of taxation im-

posed on the community in which it is carried on, and whenever the Legislature gives to individuals the privilege of banking, it clothes them with the power of taxing. It is true, that, in our sense, the tax is voluntarily paid by those who deal with the Banks ; but still it is a tax imposed by virtue of law on the productive industry of the country, in favor of unproductive capital.

Suppose it requires a banking capital of three millions of dollars to supply the wants of North Carolina, and on these three millions there be made Bank issues to the extent of three for one, as is the case with our local Banks ; then it is clear that the owners of the three millions, *by means of their charter*, instead of six per cent. on three millions, are enabled to exact six per cent. on nine millions ; *that is*, as individuals, they could only charge six per cent. on the three millions—equal to one hundred and eighty millions of dollars ; but, as a corporation, they can charge six per cent. on *nine* millions—equal to five hundred and forty thousand dollars ; making a difference of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars extra interest in each year : or, in other words, the act of incorporation gives them the power to charge the community six per cent. on six millions of dollars which they do not possess ; or it enables them to exact eighteen per cent. on their actual capital. We may say twenty one per cent., since paying the interest in advance, makes it nearly equal to seven per cent. It is true that the corporations do not realize all this as profit, for a part of it goes to pay for management ; but this does not make it less a tax on that account paid by the productive class of the community to the privileged few. Since, then, banking is a species of taxation, and the power of taxing being an attribute of sovereignty, what good reasons are there, that the State should give up to soulless corporations the exercise of this important prerogative ? The Bill of Rights says, “*That no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services* ;” and yet, if you give to corporations the exclusive power of banking, do you not give to a “set of men” the privilege to do what ? Why, to exact from the people of North Carolina, annually, the sum of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars more than they could do, but for your acts of incorporation. And what are the “public services” they render for it ? The only one pretended is, that they furnish to the State a *circulating medium*—a thing which, it appears, Bank of the State can do much better than private corporations, and, consequently, the State is under no necessity of bestowing on corporations these exclusive “emoluments.” Uniformity is an essential requisite of a sound currency. A State Bank can give this uniformity ; but the more corporations Banks you have, the less uniform will be the currency, and the less fixed will be the standard and measure of value. Whether, therefore, it be good policy to establish any Banks to be owned by individuals, must, in a considerable measure, depend on the circumstances of the particular case ; and, should it be thought good policy to establish one or more Banks as checks, then ought not these Banks to be as good as the notes of these spurious Banks ?

Louisiana, with some modification, has also tried the experiment of a Bank owned exclusively by the State, and so well has the system worked there, that the Governor, in his recent message to the Legislature, has recommended that all the assets of the State be concentrated in the *Central Bank* ; and we see steps now taking to sell out the stock owned by the State in the local Banks, with that view. Governor Lumpkin, in his message, says, “After much reflection, I would respectfully recommend to the General Assembly such legislation as will tend, finally, to bring all the public assets of the State under the immediate control and management of its own agent, the *Central Bank*.”

Louisiana, with some modification, has also tried the system, and the people of that State are so well pleased with it, as at this time to be taking steps for the establishment of a State Bank, with a capital of five millions of dollars, the money to be obtained by a bonus, at the time of incorporation.

Even if the Legislature should act on the policy of chartering one or two corporations, with limited capitals, will it not be well in the State to retain the most of the power in its own hands, and to exercise it for the benefit of the whole ? So that if the community pay these treble exactions in one shape, they will receive them back in another.

We see, from the report of the Public Treasurer, and the returns of that officer, as well as from the report of the Committee on Finance, that the present resources arising from taxation are sufficient to meet the current expenses of the State ; and it is now very evident that we must either increase the taxes, or we must adopt some other system of finance, to enlarge the revenues. It is equally evident we must have a Bank to supply a currency.

Now, if the State can supply a better currency than individuals, and at the same time, and by the same act, avoid the necessity of increasing the taxes on the people by making the profits that otherwise would be made by corporations, surely good policy requires that we should do so. We confidently believe that this can be done.

Suppose the State shall borrow two millions of dollars, at five per cent. ; the annual interest on this will be 100,000 dollars. The Bank, on this capital of two millions, with safety, can do business to the amount of two to one ; and thus make an interest of six per cent. on four millions of dollars—equal to two hundred and forty thousand dollars. Of this sum, say one hundred thousand goes to pay the interest of the loan ; forty thousand goes to pay for the administration of the Bank—leaving one hundred thousand as profit, which is double the amount of land and poll taxes annually paid to the State. If the Bank should find it safe to issue two

and a half for one, then the profits would be still greater, making all just allowances for bad debts. That this can be done, we are warranted in believing from the results of the Banks in this State, and from the experience of several of our sister States. South Carolina has had a Bank of the State in operation since the year 1812 ; and though, at first, this institution was defective in some of its details, the State soon corrected them, and the Bank has gone on most prosperously ever since.

From the last report of the President of the Bank to the Legislature of that State, now in session, it appears that during the past fiscal year, the Bank made a profit of more than one hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars on its capital of one million one hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars ; and so well has that institution been managed, that *not one dollar* has been lost, by bad debts, since the present incumbent has been in office. Governor Hayne, in his message to the Legislature, uses this language respecting the Bank : He says,

“Under the able and faithful management of the Bank, it appears that our means will be ample to provide for the entire extinction of the public debt, as it shall become due, without the imposition of any additional taxes.”

Alabama left to South Carolina, adopted the policy of establishing a State Bank. In fact, the policy is engrained in the provisions of her Constitution. Her experience, like that of South Carolina, proves the great advantage of the measure. The Governor’s message to the Legislature, now in session, shows that the system has worked well in that State ; so much so, that the last Legislature enlarged the operations of the Bank, by increasing its capital three and a half millions of dollars, which was raised by loan during the past summer.

The Alabama Bank has not only supplied a sound currency to the State, but has actually yielded such profits as to warrant the conclusion that in a few years the State may dispense with the necessity of taxation altogether. Governor Gayle, in his last message, speaks as follows : “I am fully persuaded that a prudent management of its concerns (the Bank) will, in a few years, dispense with the necessity of taxation altogether.”

Georgia has also tried the experiment of a Bank owned exclusively by the State, and so well has the system worked there, that the Governor, in his recent message to the Legislature, has recommended that all the assets of the State be concentrated in the *Central Bank* ; and we see steps now taking to sell out the stock owned by the State in the local Banks, with that view.

Governor Lumpkin, in his message, says, “After much reflection, I would respectfully recommend to the General Assembly such legislation as will tend, finally, to bring all the public assets of the State under the immediate control and management of its own agent, the *Central Bank*.”

The *Constitution of Alabama* contains a clause restricting the Legislature to the establishment of a State Bank, with branches. The Federal Government, with this clause staring them in the face, without a single mark of dissent, admitted Alabama into the Union. If they believed that a State had no right to establish such a Bank, would they have admitted her into Union until that clause had been expunged ?

But, say the opponents of this measure, it is necessary to show that the prohibitory clause does not apply to the notes of a State Bank, we may find it in the decision of the *Constitutional Court of South Carolina*, where the point was brought directly in question, and decided, unanimously, that the law of South Carolina establishing the State Bank, is unconstitutional. See McCord’s Report, 2 vols.

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Mississippi, during the past year, put into operation a Bank of the State, the capital for which was borrowed in the northern cities : the stock was sold at a premium of 13½ per cent. In addition to these examples, the Committee might refer to facts to show that other States have now under consideration the policy of adopting this system ; and that, wherever it has been adopted, and conducted on true Banking principles, the results have always been more than realized the expectations of its advocates. Nor is it an argument against this system, that certain Banks, established some years ago by Tennessee and Kentucky, did not succeed well ; for it is notorious that these Banks were not established on solid capitals, nor conducted on legitimate banking principles. Based as they were on wild laws, and on empty pledges, their notes never obtained good credit. The failure of these spurious Banks has given rise to all the prejudices which exist against State Banks.

The Committee will now proceed briefly to notice the principal objection urged against the establishment of a State Bank, wit : that it is *UNCONSTITUTIONAL* to establish such a Bank.

The clause of the Federal Constitution, which it is alleged, prohibits the establishment of a Bank of the State, is in these words :

“No State shall ‘emit bills of credit.’ From this language it is very clear that no State can ‘emit bills of credit.’ But what are ‘bills of credit,’ in the sense used by the Constitution ? Let Judge Marshall answer. In the decision of the Supreme Court on the question of the Missouri certificates, he uses this language : ‘At a very early period of our colonial history, the attempt to supply the want of the precious metals by a paper medium, was made to a considerable extent, and the bills emitted for this purpose were denominated ‘bills of credit.’ During the war of our revolution, we were driven to this expedient, and necessity compelled us to use it to a fearful extent.’

Judge Story, in his new work on the Constitution, says of ‘bills of credit,’ ‘the phrase (as we have seen) was well known, and generally used to indicate the paper currency issued by the States during the colonial dependence. During the war of the revolution, the paper currency issued by Congress was constantly denominated in the acts of that body *bills of credit*, and the like appellation was applied to similar currency issued by the States. The phrase had thus acquired a determinate and appropriate name.’

Mr. Madison, in his letter to C. J. Ingersoll, in 1832, written on this subject, says : ‘The evil which produced the prohibitory clause in the Constitution of the United States, was the practice of the States making *bills of credit*, and in some instances appalled property, a legal tender.’ If the notes of State Banks, therefore, whether chartered or unchartered, be not made a legal tender, they do not fall within the prohibitory clause. This, he says, is the true meaning of the 44th No. of the Federalist.

It is very clear, from this, what is meant by ‘bills of credit.’ The States, as well as the old Congress, had been in the practice of issuing large amounts of paper money, called ‘bills of credit.’ These bills of credit were made redeemable at some future day, and no funds were set apart for their redemption even at that future day.

The people were compelled to take them, for they were made a legal tender ; and the holders of them had no remedy, for they could neither sue a State nor Congress ; so that the evil became very great, and it was to avoid the recurrence of this evil that the prohibitory clause was inserted in the Constitution. Hence, when the Legislature of Missouri attempted to supply that State with a currency by issuing *certificates* to circulate as a medium, the Supreme Court could not do otherwise than pronounce them unconstitutional.—This, however, is a very different thing from what we propose to do. We propose to create a *corporation* ; to invest it with specific available funds ; authorizing it, in its corporate name and capacity, to issue notes to a limited amount, on the credit of its funds ; make these notes (not a legal tender) convertible, at the pleasure of the holder, into gold or silver ; and make the corporation like individuals liable for all its debts and responsibilities.

If any additional authority was necessary to show that the prohibitory clause does not apply to the notes of a State Bank, we may find it in the decision of the *Constitutional Court of South Carolina*, where the point was brought directly in question, and decided, unanimously, that the law of South Carolina establishing the State Bank, is unconstitutional. See McCord’s Report, 2 vols.

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The following engrossed bills passed their third reading, and were ordered to be enrolled : The bill to extend the time for registering grants and leases, conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale, and deeds of gift ; the bill concerning fiscal and other public bonds ; and the bill directing the scrolls of the votes of the 12th Congressional District to be hereafter compared in Asheville.

The bill to restore J. Madison Baird, of Buncombe, to the privileges of a citizen, passed its third reading, and ordered to be engrossed.

The amendment proposed by the Committee on the Judiciary, to the bill to amend the Act of 1782, giving an equity jurisdiction to the Superior Courts, so far as relates to the liability of Sheriffs as bail, was agreed to, and the said bill was read the third time, and passed.

IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on the Judiciary,

wanted to each of our Country and Representatives in Congress a copy of the foregoing resolution.

The engrossed bill to repeal the Act of 1763, concerning the lands willed by Mr. Wadsworth in Rutherford County, was rejected on its first reading.

Mr. Fisher, from the Select Committee to which was referred the bill granting to Mr. Daniel and Henry Reagan, under certain conditions, two tracts of land, reported the same, with sundry amendments, were agreed to. The bill was further amended, read the third time, and passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Monday, December 16, 1833.

IN THE SENATE,

Mr. Spaight, from the Joint Select Committee to which was referred the report of the Commissioners appointed to rebuild the Capitol, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill making appropriations for carrying on and completing the building; which bill passed its first reading.

The engrossed bill to provide for the better administration of justice in the counties of Rutherford, Buncombe, Lincoln, Fredell, and Pasquotank, was rejected on its second reading.

The House of Commons having concurred in the amendment to the engrossed resolution directing a copy to be made of the map of the Cherokee lands, the said resolution was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to incorporate the Roanoke and Yadkin Rail Road Company, was amended, read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Dohm presented a bill for the relief of seafarers in certain cases; which passed its first reading.

The bill vesting the right of electing county surveyor in Richmond county, in the free white men thereof, was amended by extending its provisions to the county of Ashe, read the second time and passed.

IN THE COMMONS,

Mr. Howell, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bills to incorporate the Greenville and Monroe Rail Road Company, and the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, with sundry amendments. The amendments were agreed to, and the said bills passed their second reading.

Mr. Fisher, from the Committee on Roads and the currency, made a Report, recommending the establishment of a State Bank; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Meahan presented a resolution, setting apart Monday evening next for the recommendation of Justices of the Peace; which was adopted.

Mr. Hume, from the Joint Select Committee to which were referred certain resolutions relating to amending the Constitution of the State, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill, entitled "a bill to provide for the ratification, by the people, of specific amendments to the Constitution of the State." The said bill was read the first time, and, together with the Report, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for the 24th instant.

Mr. Wyche, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill prescribing certain duties to Clerks and Sheriffs in relation to the tax on slaves at auction; which passed its first reading.

The following bills and resolutions passed their third reading, and were ordered to be engrossed: The bill authorising Thomas and Dillard Love to erect bridge across Tennessee river; the bill to incorporate the Greensborough Academy and Manual Labor School; the bill to amend the act of 1795, concerning the town of Wadeborough; the Bill declaratory of the law in relation to the rights and duties of Sheriffs and Inspectors in holding elections; the bill vesting the power to authorise the erection of gates across public roads in the County Courts; the bill concerning coroner's fees; the resolutions in favor of the legal representatives of the late Chief Justice Henderson.

The following bills and resolution were presented and read the first time: By Mr. Roberts, a bill to establish the Merchants' and Miners' Bank in the town of Lincoln. By Mr. McClees, a bill to regulate the peddling and retailing of spirituous liquors.

The engrossed resolution in favor of the securities of John Sloan, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

On motion of Mr. Weaver, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law, as to compel persons who may wish to evade the payment, on trial before a Justice of the Peace, of any note of hand or other negotiable paper under seal, to answer on oath as to the execution of the same.

Tuesday, December 17, 1833.

IN THE SENATE,

Mr. Skinner, of Chowan, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the engrossed bill to give longer time for paying in enfranchised money for lands entered in Rutherford County, with an amendment, which was agreed to. The bill was then read the second time: and, being read the third time, was postponed indefinitely.

On motion of Mr. Clayton, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law of Evidence, as to authorise the admissions of females taken by two Justices of the Peace, by a commission issued from the Clerk of the Superior or County Court, as the case may be, to be used as evidence in all civil causes.

The bill making appropriations for carrying on and completing the Capitol, was amended, on motion of Mr. Matthews, by adding a proviso, that the appropriation shall not exceed \$75,000 dollars, was read the second time—ayes 50, nays 5. It was then read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill directing the title of the lot, upon which the jail is located in Salisbury, to be made to the Chairman of the County Court of Rowan, passed its two last readings, and was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill vesting the right of electing County Surveyors in the counties of Richmon and Ashe was postponed indefinitely.

IN THE COMMONS,

The following bills were presented, and read the first time: By Mr. Court, a bill to amend the 19th section of the act of 1763, for opening the land office for the redemption of specie and other certificates, and discharging the arrears due to the Army. By Mr. Long, a bill to incorporate the Halifax Rail Road Bridge Company.

On motion of Mr. Battle, the Committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the propriety of exempting from taxation all slaves now subject to taxation, who are permanently disabled from service.

Mr. Taylor submitted a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law relative to executions issued by a Justice of the Peace, that the time for which said execution shall remain good, may be extended from three to six months; which was rejected.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Public Treasurer, transmitting statements of the affairs of the Bank of Newbern and of the State Bank; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The engrossed bill to erect a new county, by the name of Yancey, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled—ayes 60, nays 65.

The bill to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear was read the second time; when Mr. Daniel moved for its indefinite postponement; which motion was negatived by a vote of 93 to 33. Several amendments were proposed, which were rejected. The bill was then amended, and passed its second reading.

Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1833.

IN THE SENATE,

Mr. Mendenhall, from the Committee on Education, made a report; accompanied by resolutions, declaring that, in the opinion of the Legislature, all the vacant and unappropriated marsh and swamp lands in this State, were, by the law passed in 1825, actually transferred, and do now belong to the Literary Fund of this State; and also authorising the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to expend of said fund any sum not exceeding \$30,000, in the draining of any of the vacant and unappropriated swamp lands belonging to said fund, which they deem advisable. Which report and resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Edmonston, from the Select Committee to which was referred the bill creating seven Judicial Circuits in the State, reported the same, with an amendment. On motion of Mr. Long, the proposed amendment was ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied with the Bill to establish a Bank on the funds of the State. Mr. Fisher, as Chairman of the Committee that reported the Bill, submitted his views at large on its merits. When he finished,

Mr. Graham moved for the postponement of the Bill, and in support of this motion, made a speech of more than two hours in length, in which he discussed elaborately the Constitutional question.

It being late when he got through, the House adjourned without taking any question.

IN THE COMMONS,

Mr. Chisholm, from the Select Committee to which was referred the bill directing the manner in which Constables shall be appointed in this State, reported the same without amendment. Mr. Phelps moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, which was decided in the negative—Yays 49—Nays 70. The bill then passed its second reading—Yays 74—Nays 63.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law, relative to emancipation as to make it lawful for Executives to send away, according to the will of the deceased, any negroes that may be liberated by will, provided that it shall not interfere with the lawful and just claims of persons against the estate of said deceased.

On motion of Mr. J. Horton, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the law in relation to laying off roads, as that five juries shall be in future required to perform that service, instead of twelve, as now required by law.

Friday, December 20, 1833.

IN THE SENATE,

The bill regulating the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court was, on Mr. Mearns' motion, indefinitely postponed—Ayes 38—Nays 32.

Mr. Brittain, of Burke, presented the following resolution: which was, on his motion, laid upon the table:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Commons of this State, that the Governor be recommended to release and discharge from his present imprisonment, Robert Potter, who is now confined in the jail of Orange county, and that he exercise such other acts of executive clemency as he may deem proper and meet.

IN THE COMMONS,

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill supplemental to an act directing how persons injured by the erection of Public Mills shall in future proceed to recover damages, passed in the year 1800, reported the same with amendment; which was concurred in, and the bill as amended passed its second reading.

Mr. Edmonston, from the Select Committee to which was referred the bill creating seven Judicial Circuits in the State, reported the same, with an amendment. On motion of Mr. Long, the proposed amendment was ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied with the Bill to establish a Bank on the funds of the State. Mr. Fisher, as Chairman of the Committee that reported the Bill, submitted his views at large on its merits. When he finished,

Mr. Graham moved for the postponement of the Bill, and in support of this motion, made a speech of more than two hours in length, in which he discussed elaborately the Constitutional question.

It being late when he got through, the House adjourned without taking any question.

Saturday, December 21, 1833.

IN THE SENATE,

Mr. Martin, of Rockingham, presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Virginia and North-Carolina, praying the passage of an Act to incorporate a Company to open and improve the navigation of Smith's River. Read and referred.

Mr. Skinner, of Chowan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the Resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the collection or security of payments of debts and demands in cases where the debtor is about to remove or abscond from the State before his debts become due, reported that no amendment to the law is necessary. Concurred in.

Mr. Morris presented a bill to incorporate the Meltonsville Academy, in Anson; and Mr. Hogan, a bill to establish a Bank in the State of North-Carolina. [This is an exact copy of the bill introduced in the House of Commons, by Mr. McGehee.] These bills passed their first reading.

The engrossed bill granting to Asa Delozier and Henry Reagan, under certain conditions, two tracts of land, was ordered to be enrolled.

The engrossed resolution in favor of representatives of the late Chief Justice Henderson, was read the second and third times, and ordered to be enrolled.

IN THE COMMONS,

The Resolution in favor of Robert Potter was, on motion of Mr. Caldwell, postponed indefinitely, 47 to 11.

IN THE COMMONS,

A Message was received from the Governor, transmitting the annual Report of the Treasurer of the University of North-Carolina; which was ordered to be printed.

A Message was received from the Governor transmitting a letter from Henry Shaw, Esquire, of Massachusetts, on the subject of sheep husbandry. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The House then proceeded to the orders of the day, and took up for consideration the Bill to establish the Bank of North-Carolina; being the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Daniel spoke in favor of the Bill and Mr. Outlaw against it, but before any question was taken the House adjourned.

Monday, December 23, 1833.

IN THE SENATE,

Bills presented—By Mr. Edwards, supplemental to an Act passed in 1832, to enact with sundry alterations and additions an Act to incorporate the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail road Company, passed by the Legislature of Virginia. By Mr. Matthews, to incorporate the Halifax and Wellness Rail-road Company. By Mr. Board, to provide for ascertaining the sense of the people of North Carolina relative to amending the Constitution of the State.

By Mr. Klotts, to prevent betting on elections. These bills passed their first readings.

The remainder of the day was consumed in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Spaight in the Chair, in the consideration of the Bill to establish a Bank in the State of North-Carolina, to be owned conjointly by the State and individuals. The Committee sat to a late hour, the details of the bill exciting considerable debate, in which Messrs. Martin, of Rockingham, Meares, Hogan, Mendenhall, and Skinner of Chowan, participated. The most material amendment made to the bill was reducing the Capital from \$2,500,000 to \$1,500,000—of which the State is to own two-fifths. Before the Committee got through, it rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

IN THE COMMONS,

Mr. Chisholm, from the Select Committee to which was referred the bill directing the manner in which Constables shall be appointed in this State, reported the same without amendment. Mr. Phelps moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, which was decided in the negative—Yays 49—Nays 70. The bill then passed its second reading—Yays 74—Nays 63.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law, relative to emancipation as to make it lawful for Executives to send away, according to the will of the deceased, any negroes that may be liberated by will, provided that it shall not interfere with the lawful and just claims of persons against the estate of said deceased.

On motion of Mr. J. Horton, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law in relation to laying off roads, as that five juries shall be in future required to perform that service, instead of twelve, as now required by law.

Mr. Daniel presented a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law relative to executions issued by a Justice of the Peace, that the time for which said execution shall remain good, may be extended from three to six months; which was rejected.

Mr. Weaver, supplemental to an Act passed at the present session of the General Assembly, entitled An Act to erect a new County by the name of Yancey. Read the first time:

Mr. Martin presented a Resolution inquiring into the expediency of so amending the law in relation to laying off roads, as that five juries shall be in future required to perform that service, instead of twelve, as now required by law.

Mr. Daniel presented a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law relative to executions issued by a Justice of the Peace, that the time for which said execution shall remain good, may be extended from three to six months; which was rejected.

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Mr. Daniel presented a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law relative to executions issued by a Justice of the Peace,

had in due place and due care off in other places, and get up as I can— and appoint new auditors here and there—and have new auditors to settle accounts—and let things go on in the Post Office and Land office pretty much to suit the folks there—and instead of having one Bank for our money, scatter it among the Banks of our friends. All this we could do, and have done, and have taken the responsibility too, and the folks like us the better for it; but, says I, when they come to see what all costs there'll be trouble, now I tell you, says I. Why, Major, says the General, what's the matter, aint the Government economic? says he, do you expect to make reforms without costing something? Can you clear up swamps, and cut ditches, and move old stumps without expense? Yes, says I, General, that's all true. But plague on't, says I, its been going on so now upon five years; and, says I, it keeps costin' more and more, and we are nearer being swamp'd and stump'd than ever—here, says I, now just look and see what "the Government" costs now, and what it cost when Mr. Adams was President—and that aint the worst on't, says I, our money is here, there, and every where; and I dont see how we shall find it when we want it. As soon as I mentioned the amount of the sums I had figured up, the General jumps up, and he did stomp about a spell, I tell you—he smashes down his pipe, and it flew into more than forty pieces—says he, Major, aint you mistaken—no, says I, there's no mistake about me, General. Let me see them accounts, says he;—and he begins to feel for his spectacles, first in one pocket and then other—for he had no less than seven pockets besides his watch fob—and he couldnt find his spectacles—says he, Major, have you seen my spectacles? No, says I, General, I haint—where do you keep em? says I. Why, says he, I used always to keep em in this side breast pocket, but I have been so pestered lately, I must have changed pockets—that's bad, says I, General, especially, says I, when you wants anything in a hurry. Now, says I, I only keep one pocket, and I got that notion, says I, from Squire Biddle, he keeps em most every thing in one pocket, and he can tell in a minit, pretty much all about any thing. The General kept all while feelin' and turnin' his pockets inside out, but no spectacles—by the Eternal, says he, Major, I reckon them are spectacles are some where in one of these pockets, and I'll find em, says he, if I have to take my shirt off—and at it he went, and he off coat and jacket, and I dont know that all, and I all the while shakin' em to and the spectacles, by and by I see a hole in his pantaloons pockets. "I'm on track now, says I, General, here's a hole;" and are enuf, when he cum to take off his coat, there was his best rim specks, and all broken to flinders—and if we hadn't been lookin' for em, and if I hadn't seen that arm hole, you never would say they ever had been specs, for they were all jammed to nothing. There was a curious notion then just cum into my head, and I stood stock still, holdin' the General's pantaloons in one hand and his right boot upside down in other, and there lay the specks on the floor (or what there was left on em); and the General stood lookin' at me with envy most nothin' on him, and the Message and the Treasury counts and my slate on the table—there warn't a word said for more than ten minuts—an awful time to stand.

Franklin,	45
Chatham,	900
Ash.	187
Sampson,	146
Robeson,	95
Wake,	200



FATI JUSTITIA SEQUITUR.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN
SALISBURY.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1833.

NORTH CAROLINA BANK.

We invite the particular attention of our readers to the Report of the Joint Select Committee of our Legislature, on Banks and the Currency, which we have given on our first page. The facts therein presented disclose the causes of a necessity which all feel, for the prompt interference of the Legislature on this subject. North Carolina, rich in resources and in substantial wealth, is on the eve of being without any circulating medium to represent its wealth and perform the exchanges of the common articles of subsistence, except the bills of the local Banks of the neighboring States. The necessity of immediate action on the part of the Legislature, is clearly shown by the Committee; that "correct policy requires the establishment of a Bank, the funds of which shall be exclusively owned by, and the profits go to, the State, and to be managed by a corporation created for the purpose," and the constitutionality of such a Bank, with the limitations proposed by the Committee, is very able, and we think conclusively, argued. That the local jealousies of Members from some sections of the State, the speculative objections of others, the wishes of some to establish Banks after plans of their own devising, and the interest of those Members connected with the financial misfortune of the present Banks, may defeat every bill, or produce some such abortion as that of last year, we are very fearful.

We are glad to learn that the charter of the Cape Fear Bank will probably be renewed, and its capital increased. But this Bank, singly, is by no means equal to the wants of the community; and we believe that an institution established on the principles recommended by the Committee on Banks and the Currency, will alone fully meet the wishes and wants of the people, by furnishing a sound and sufficient circulating medium.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Affairs at Washington are unusually interesting. We are glad to find that the Senate of the United States is no longer the supine servile Board that it has been for registering the edicts of a Dictator: we rejoice that this body has manfully asserted its rights, and a determination to maintain its own dignity, and the supremacy of law, against the insults and usurpations of an individual who, under the pretense of exclusive and ardent devotion to the people, would arrogate all the power of the Government.

The Message of the President, (for a copy of which see our Congressional head,) refusing, in an insulting manner, to communicate information to the Senate relative to the removal of the Deposites, has excited in that body a proper degree of indignation; and we are gratified, to find that Judge Mangum, one of our Senators, has taken an important stand in defense of the dignity of that body, which he adorns, and in opposition to lawless power.

On the 19th instant, Mr. Mangum moved the reference of the Message to a Select Committee of Seven; which motion was agreed to—and Messrs. Mangum, White, Forsyth, Ewing, Bibb, Southard, and Rivers, were appointed.

The motion was preceded by a short but appropriate and spirited speech, which we shall publish as soon as soon as we can lay our hands on a copy, not doubting that it will be read with pleasure by all who are not bound, neck and heels, to the ear of the Idol.

On the same day, Mr. Clay introduced a resolution calling on the new Secretary of the Treasury for information on the subject of the United States Bank. Mr. Clay, in the remarks which he made upon submitting his resolution, with his wonted eloquence and independence, in a breath overthrew the labored argument of the new Secretary, showing, conclusively, that he had acted in violation of law, and proving, by historical facts and references, that the conduct of the Secretary, in removing the deposits, bore no analogy to that of Mr. Crawford, which Mr. Taney attempted to make a precedent in self-justification. We shall give Mr. Clay's speech also when we receive the report of the proceedings on the 19th, which will be in season for our next paper.

In the House of Representatives, on the same day, a motion being made to refer the Secretary of the Treasury's Report on the Deposites to the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. W'C'Duffe moved to add, "with instruction to report a joint resolution providing that the Public Revenue, heretofore collected, be deposited in the Bank of the United States, in conformity with the public faith pledged in the charter of said Bank." He advocated his motion with great ability, and with much, though well-merited, severity upon the agents in the lawless act which was the subject of his remarks. We wish we could make it convenient to publish his speech with the others, but fear we shall be compelled, by the mass of Legislative and other matter, to postpone it.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Under the appropriate head will be found the proceedings of our Legislature. On Monday last, the bill to establish a Bank on the funds of the State exclusively, was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 73 to 54, in the House of Commons.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, spent the greater part of the same day in amending and discussing the provisions of the bill to establish a Bank partly on the funds of the State and partly on those of individuals. It was not finally acted on, and we consider its fate doubtful. We understand, there is but one mind in the Legislature as to the urgent necessity, at this time, for an increase of the circulating medium; yet, such appears to be the diversity of opinion as to the precise nature of the Banks, which ought to be chartered, that some apprehension is felt that North Carolina will be left in *satus quo* for another year. We hope this will not be the case: delay will be fatal to thousands, and almost ruinous to the State.

We see that the bill in relation to amending the Constitution of the State, which was reported to the House of Commons on the 16th instant, was, on Monday last, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Beard.

In a letter to a friend in this town, Mr. B. states that his object in bringing this subject before the Senate previous to the final action upon it by the House of Commons, was, to economise time; as he feared, that, if the Senate should not take the subject into consideration till it was disposed of in the House, it would not receive that deliberate investigation which its importance demands, but might be opposed by some through sheer impatience, after a long session, to get home.

We most heartily wish this long-agitated and agitating question were settled satisfactorily to all parties; but we fear that, on this subject too, we are doomed again to the effects of deferred hope.

We have seen a letter from Raleigh, dated the 23d, by which we learn that the bill for rechartering the Cape Fear Bank had gone through its second reading, with every prospect of its final passage.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

We have to return thanks to the Hon. Mr. Burcher, for his attention, in forwarding to us pamphlet editions of the Reports made to Congress by the different Heads of Departments. The Report of the Postmaster-General shall be inserted in our columns as soon as we can possibly get through the publication of documents having a more immediate bearing upon the interests and curiosity of our readers. The Report completed by the Secretary of War has nothing in it to call our attention: it makes no mention of the Alabama difficulties, and is silent on the subject of the military movements towards quarter, & the concerns of the Department appear to be in a prosperous condition.

From the Navy Report, we gather the following facts, which must stand to our reader in place of the document in detail: The whole number of Naval Officers in commission is about 1000, maintained at an expense of about \$850,000; Seamen, 5,000—expense \$1,120,000; Expense of the Marine Corps, exclusive of barracks, &c., \$190,000; Expenses of all the Navy Yards last year, exclusive of the dry docks, \$180,000; Expended on the dry docks at Charlestown and Norfolk, \$180,000; Live-Oaks lands belonging to Government, it is said, are increasing in value.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Oath of Allegiance to the State has passed both Houses of the Legislature of South Carolina, and becomes part of her Constitution, having received the necessary majority of two-thirds in each branch. The vote was as follows:

Senate: Yeas 3 — Nays 14.

House: Yeas 91—Nays 21.

We annex a copy of the Oath, that our readers may see what an innocent thing it is which has caused such alarm among a certain class of people in South Carolina:

"All persons who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of profit or trust, before entering on the execution thereof, shall take the following Oath: I do solemnly swear [or affirm] that I will be faithful, and true allegiance swear to the State of South Carolina, so long as I may continue a citizen thereof; and that I am duly qualified, according to the Constitution of this State, to exercise the office to which I have been appointed, and that I will, to the best of my abilities, discharge the duties thereof, and preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of this State, and of the United States.—So help me God."

On the same day, Mr. Clay introduced a resolution calling on the new Secretary of the Treasury for information on the subject of the United States Bank. Mr. Clay, in the remarks which he made upon submitting his resolution, with his wonted eloquence and independence, in a breath overthrew the labored argument of the new Secretary, showing, conclusively, that he had acted in violation of law, and proving, by historical facts and references, that the conduct of the Secretary, in removing the deposits, bore no analogy to that of Mr. Crawford, which Mr. Taney attempted to make a precedent in self-justification. We shall give Mr. Clay's speech also when we receive the report of the proceedings on the 19th, which will be in season for our next paper.

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We have, received five Nos. of Mr. Roger's semi-weekly "Examiner." It is imperial size, and printed on very fine paper. It is conducted with the usual ability of its talented and highly-qualified Editor; and it derives another claim to patronage, in our opinion, from its neat and correct typography, which is unsurpassed in the United States.

No word is needed from us to elevate these journals in the opinion of our readers. Every true Southerner knows that confidence in them will not be misplaced.

We beg our friend in Franklin to bear with us awhile: the article he wishes us to publish, is too soon to be spoiled by keeping it shall have a place in our columns.

Wishes directed to the Editor of the Western Carolinian, to be sent to Mr. L. H. Lyle, who is also engaged for Mr. Burcher.

The Rowan County Temperance Society will have a meeting in the Academy in Salisbury, on Saturday the 11th of January next, at 10 o'clock; to which they invite Delegations from the several Societies in the County. They respectfully request all Friends of Good Order and Morality to attend.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
December 23, 1833.

The Rev. Mr. WELCH, of the Baptist Church, Agent of the American Sabbath School Union, will preach in the Presbyterian Church of this place on next Sabbath, at which time an exposition will be made of "the Southern Enterprise."

State of North Carolina:
DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions,
NOVEMBER TERM, 1833.

Wiseman and Hargrave, Justice's judges;
Executors, ^{ment, levied} on 100 acres
of land lying on the waters
of Abbot's Creek, joining the lands of Abraham Stires and others.

In this case, it appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Philip Stires is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the said defendant appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for Davidson County, at the Courthouse in Lexington, on the 2nd Monday in February next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, why the plaintiff in this case shall not have judgment and order of sale granted in their favor against the lands levied on as aforesaid.

Witness, Samuel Gaither, Clerk of our Court, at Office, the 2nd Monday of November, 1833.

SAM'L GAITHER, c. c. c.
by D. MOCK, b. c. c.
December 30, 1833.

State of North Carolina:
DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions,
NOVEMBER TERM, 1833.

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by D. MOCK, b. c. c.
December 30, 1833.

State of North Carolina:
DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions,

NOVEMBER TERM, 1833.

John F. Capron, Original Attachment levied on William K. Smith & Co. Timothy Chamberlain, in 300 acres of land lying in Davidson County, adjoining the lands of John Imbler, Clinton Johnson, and others.

In this case, it appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant William K. Smith is not an inhabitant of this State: It is, therefore, Ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the said defendant Wm. K. Smith appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for Davidson County, at the Courthouse in Lexington, on the 2nd Monday in February next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, why the plaintiff in this case shall not have judgment and order of sale granted in their favor against the lands levied on as aforesaid.

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SAM'L GAITHER, c. c. c.
by D. MOCK, b. c. c.
December 30, 1833.

State of North Carolina:
DAVIDSON COUNTY.

PRINTING MATERIALS
Used in the Office.

They comprise a well-selected assortment of every thing necessary to put into immediate operation a Country Newspaper and Job-Office—consisting, in part, of the following articles:

- A super-royal PRINTING PRESS, of the Bamage make;
- Founts of Small, Long, Large, and Brevier TYPE;
- Various founts of JOB TYPE, comprising almost every size between eight-line Pic and Pearl—bold face, black, antique, two line letter, &c.;
- All the RULES and LEADS at present used in the paper;
- A very good variety of small METAL CUTS; &c. &c. &c.
- This No. of the "Carolinian" presents a specimen of most of the above articles; and, on account of their being partly worn, they will be sold at very reduced prices, if applied for soon—they will be forwarded to the foundry in a short time, if not disposed of.

Persons intending to establish themselves in our business, and who desire to begin on an economical scale, will do well to communicate with us on this subject. Letters will meet prompt attention.

December 23, 1833.

Close Carriage.

THE Subscriber has just completed all the repairs necessary to a second-hand Close Carriage which has, for some time past been in his possession for that purpose, and now OFFERS IT FOR SALE, in consequence of instructions from the owner, who has no use for it.

The Carriage is now as good as when new, and can be seen at my shop, by those desirous to purchase.

JOHN L. SHAVER.

December 2.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Semi-Weekly Examiner.

Vol.

POETRY.

CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

Moment into moment dies;
Hour succeeding hour flies;
Days and weeks depart for aye—
Years and years are gone as they;
While long century moves with rapid pace,
While coming ages move into their place.
Miseries! habitants of time!
A person from the countries one by one;
The prince expires, crumbles his many throne,
Death is goodness! death to crime!

More, in evening disappears;
Sinks the sun; rise twinkling spheres;
Spring in summer glides away;
Autumn into winter grey;

And the bright moon anon its face must veil;
And distant sounding contests bring again their roar.

Morts! habitants of earth!
Ye dig your graves into your fathers' clay,
And, ere your memory wholly fades away,
New nations have their birth!

What is firm? shall nature stand
Secure from the Destroyer's hand?
Mountains brave the rudest shocks?

Plains forever feed their flocks?

The volcanoes burst the rocky mounds!

And earthquakes 'whelm in ruin the fairest grounds?

Nature, heaven, sea, and shore!
The flames are fanning that shall earth consume;

The thunders wait to wreck it for the tomb!

Nature, thou shalt be no more!

What is firm? the lone alone,
And he who scepters 'neath his throne!

Can shall live eternally?

Virtue, Truth, as endless be;

And though the sun and moon and stars shall fall?

And mortals die, and sink this earthly ball;

Christians! ye who live to God!

Though all things perish seen in earth or sky,

Yet ye shall reign in glory—thron'd on high—

And Heaven's firm abode.

MARRIAGE HYMN.
BY MRS. BOURGEOIS.

Not for the summer hours alone,
When skies resplendent shine,

And youth and pleasure fill the scene,
Our hearts and hands we join;

But for those stern and wintry days,

Of sorrow, pain, and fear;

When Hewen's wise discipline doth make

Our earthly journey dear.

Not for this span of life alone,
Which like a blast doth fly,

And as the transient flower of grass,
Just blossom, droop, and die;

But for a being without end,

This vow of love we take,—

Grant us Oh God, one home at last,

For our Redeemer's sake!

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE!

A Country Editor is one who reads newspapers, selects miscellany, writes articles on every subject, sets types, reads proofs, works at press, folds papers—and sometimes carries them,—prints jobs, runs on errands, works in the garden, cuts wood, talks to all his patrons who call, patiently receives blame for a thousand things that never were and never can be done, gets little money, has scarce time and materials to satisfy his hunger or to enjoy the quiet of nature's sweet restorer, sleep—and esteems himself peculiarly happy if he is not assulted and battered by some unprincipled demagogue who loves puppet-shows, and who hires the rabble, with a treat of cider-brandy, to vote him into some petty office. A man who does all this, and as much more not here recorded, you well know must be rather a busy animal; and, as he performs the work of so many different persons, he may justly be supposed their representative, and to have an indisputable and inalienable right, when speaking of himself, to use the plural number, and to say "We," on all occasions and in all places.

AND THEN UPON THIS:

A City Gentleman is one who gets up leisurely, breakfasts comfortably, reads the newspaper regularly, dresses fashionably, lounges fastidiously, eats a tart gravely, tattles insipidly, dines considerably, drinks superfluously, kills time indifferently, sups elegantly, goes to bed stupidly—lives uselessly!

A TAILOR WANTED!!

A Journeyman Tailor,

Of steady and industrious habits, who can come recommended for morality and capability, may secure a permanent situation, with the highest wages, by applying to

THOMAS DICKSON,

December 16. tds

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